LATE FALL ISSUE—1953

CPAC Newsletter

LOOKING AHEAD

Highlights from address of Retiring President, H. V. Jackson, to Seventh Annual General Meeting of Community Planning Association of Canada, at Chateau Frontenac, Quebec City, Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1953.

. . . I want first to express my pleasure and pride at the honor of being elected your president last year. Unfortunately, through circumstances beyond my control, I was able to make practically no contribution during the past year and I am sure that everyone of you did far more for the Association than I did. I must, however, express my thanks to the members of the Council, the Executive Committee and especially to Mr. Donald the Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Clark the Past President, Mr. Humphrey Carver, Monsieur Simard, Miss Laventure and the staffs at Head Office and the Divisional offices . . .

. . . Previous presidents in their annual reports have been able to make permanent contributions to the literature regarding planning. Nothing I say will have the eloquence nor permanence of previous presidents but I would, for a few minutes, like to express my feelings regarding existing conditions, review briefly what has been accomplished by our organization and outline what I think can, should and will be accomplished in the years to come . . .

. . . We are a democratic country and certain things can only be accomplished in a democratic manner. Through the grant administered by CMHC many things have been made possible to CPAC, but many of them can only be made available by participation on a government, civic, municipal and individual level.

. . . Much of what has been accomplished cannot be said to be purely and solely the results of the efforts of members of the CPAC but it would amaze even the most active members if a cumulative total could be made of many different ways in which we have been partially or wholly responsible for improvements in planning and living conditions throughout Canada . . .

To name them all would take too long and would be repetitive to a certain extent as many of the things which have been accomplished have been in many or all of the various divisions. Our Divisional Representatives here to-day will tell us in detail of the positive achievements in their respective Divisions during the past year . . .

From a small beginning in 1946 we now have nine Divisions of the Association. Two of these Divisions are of recent formation. In January of this year the Newfoundland Division came into being and last month we were very pleased to hear that one had been formed in New Brunswick.

During the past years a large volume of informational material in printed form has gone out from the national office of this Association. In the past it has been difficult to assess the definite results achieved from this program. However, it is more and more apparent that such an instrument of information has had very wide effect and the national office of the Association is receiving in ever greater numbers enquiries from Planning Boards, Town Planning Commissions and individuals for information that is not obtainable anywhere else in Canada. Many enquiries have been received from other countries including the United States, Denmark, Sweden and Germany.

(Continued on next page)

In 1946 there was no centre to which enquiries of this kind could be made nor was the general public sufficiently aware of the permanent harm to our heritage and marring of our landscape that thoughtless planning, or want of any planning, could bring about.

It is something to realize that this Association had the privilege last year of addressing over 2,000 mayors regarding quality of recent city growth and its effect on the whole metropolitan area. The booklet 'A Case for Satellite Towns' was a result of that talk and at the present time it is enjoying considerable interest in Canada and the U. S. A.

This year our literature Display was one of the few used at the Municipal Congress in Montreal where mayors from all over Canada, the United States, and Europe met to discuss municipal problems.

The booklet 'Outlines of Canadian Planning Law' which was distributed in the earlier part of this year, has also proved of value and we have had requests from hundreds of planning groups across Canada as well as many outside of Canada.

The membership of the Association as a whole has shown a steady increase over the years. It is also gratifying to know that Adult Education groups and our individual members are turning more and more to the national office with their problems and are becoming increasingly aware of the dangers involved in the rapid growth of our Urban Centres, and in the problems of planning administration and finance.

The national office of the Association is also in the process of building up a National Lending Library and I am pleased to report that in the very short time that it has been functioning requests have already been received for data not easily obtainable anywhere else. I am happy to report that this was supplied . . .

. . . I now believe the time has come when, in addition to obtaining citizen interest and participation, we must participate to an even greater extent in the actual planning. I do not mean by this that we should take the place of the actual planners but that we must be more ready and more readily available to initiate and assist in the implementation of specific projects.

I know that Rome was not built in a day and I know that many of the things which we start now will not come to fruition for many years. Nevertheless I think we must, on the National, Divisional and Branch level have specific objectives and the time is coming when our usefulness will not be measured in terms of our factual and nebulous contributions to the overall picture of planning. Our usefulness and our success will be measured in the actual achievements in which we participated.

Many thousands of words are written each year about planning, to be read, only too often, only by the people who already believe in what is written.

I am not denying the usefulness of these but to the average taxpayer, the average man and woman, the concrete evidence of a well laid out subdivision, a community hall, or improved living conditions are far more important than dissertations on what should be done. The actual legislation providing for roadside control is far more important than a lecture on the need for it.

I know you will say that I am putting the cart before the horse but I think the time has come when people no longer need to be told what should be done, they want to be told how to do it.

There is still lots of missionary work to do but in many cases we must concentrate on bringing to fruition the seeds we have already sown. Unless we do this we will be like salesmen who have convinced their prospects but who talk so long they lose the sales.

Tomorrow your council will evaluate what has been accomplished and will set up a program of proposed projects for the coming year.

I hope, however, that the National objectives for 1954 will include:

1. Assistance to the various Divisions in projects being undertaken by more than one Division in order that the results may be achieved in each Division with the least possible duplication of effort.
2. Continuation of our work to provide adequate and satisfactory housing.
3. Co-operation with Provincial, Civic and Municipal representatives and executives in order to supply them with the material they may need to implement the planning steps already suggested by us.
4. The drafting of various forms of legislation on the Provincial and Municipal level in order that some form of legislation may be available on which the local authority can base similar legislation.
5. Encouragement of community centres and arousing the interest of people in community centres in planning generally.
6. Make available existing and additional material regarding the need and advantages of decentralization.
7. Make available existing and additional material regarding the need and advantages of Regional and Metropolitan Planning.
8. Assist and encourage greater control of subdivisions.
9. Describe and encourage the part of planners in civic administration (i.e.) not just as planners but as co-ordinators of planning and growth in order that there may be a more orderly and advantageous development.

Also I hope that there will be special consideration to the preservation of Farm Lands. This in my opinion is especially important, not only for the prevention of ribbon development but for the preservation of some of the best farming communities which are being subdivided for dwelling sites while much more suitable sites are still available and the need for the farm land is greater than ever before.

The specific projects for the Divisions will come from the Divisions and I know that the projects planned for 1954 and which will be completed in 1954 will make a lasting and advantageous impression on the growth of our communities.

This is your organization. Please let us have your suggestions as to what you think can and should be done.

MESSAGE FROM OUR NEW PRESIDENT*

I must say that the last thing I expected when I went to the Quebec General and Council Meetings in October was to find myself railroaded (excellent word) at a moment's notice into the Presidency of our Association. I took it as a compliment to Newfoundland, the new Province, when I was asked a year or two ago to become a Councillor-at-large in an organization of which up to that time I had not even heard. However, perhaps there was a method in your leaders' madness, for, after sitting uneasily at a couple of Council meetings, conscience impelled me to offer to form a Newfoundland Division to justify my presence there. Doubtless that was what the crafty old hands intended, though they did not say a word about it. So you see your organization is managed by men who do not miss many points. I now take it as a further compliment to Newfoundland that I should have been nominated and elected as President.

I was not at all sure when I was asked to stand whether the duty of the President was to shake hands all around, make agreeable speeches and generally do the pleasant, or whether on the other hand (or as well) he was expected to produce ideas and make a general nuisance of himself. I am forced to conclude that the latter is his mission; and I shall have to try and find something for the good of the organization during my year of office. After all, we must all pull together. I have thought of a couple of small improvements, but must try them out on the Executive before divulging them here, in case more experienced CPAC heads consider them duds.

There are a few considerations of general policy which occur naturally to me as a Newfoundlander.

Our Maritimes are a country of a few small cities and many smaller towns and villages. A big province may with profit discuss satellite towns, for example. That is a subject for large and growing populations. Or it may discuss green belts. From our Maritime cities one can be in the green country in ten minutes; and unless they grow to an entirely unexpected extent, they are very unlikely to have self-contained satellites. Is there a body of theory and practice to be built up on small town and village planning? Our best and most expert leaders are naturally concerned with and trained in big-town stuff. Should we of the outlying Divisions try to work up something on small town and village planning? It might be very generally useful. All provinces have their villages and small towns.

I think also that we ought to try to devise some method of creating more of a family atmosphere in our Association. Can we not do something through our literature to make our leading personalities in CPAC across the country better known to the rank-and-file member. A Councillor meets some of them twice a year; many members, especially those in the outside areas, never. Some of the big industrial companies have a lesson for us here. We are stretched across an immense distance. Take the map and lay off the distance from St. John's to Victoria and then apply that distance to a map of Europe and Asia. I did it once and it was a bit of a revelation. Distance is one of our enemies; can we contrive some way to fight it?

Another thought occurs to me. The results of the efforts of an organization such as ours are rather intangible; but they are none the less real. Our job is to set afloat ideas; and there is nothing as powerful as an idea. The process of getting it to take root is slow; but you do as a rule see results in the long run. One has seen something of administration at both the Provincial (or Colonial) and the Municipal level. How often do you see, in these circles, an idea launched, an absolutely obvious idea in the mind of its originator; and see it turned down at the time; but find it accepted ten years later as a manifest necessity? Some of us had to do, for example, with the introduction of a zoning system. At first it was an unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the citizen; now after seven or eight years it is an accepted part of the public thinking, and complaint of a breach of zoning comes almost as naturally as objection to zoning. We just have to hammer away, and not be discouraged if it needs a few years for an idea to take root and grow.

We, being as it were one of the long-term thinking organs of local Government, have a definite function to fulfil. The Mayor or Councillor is pressed continually for concrete decisions: he can be pardoned if he cannot give much attention to the question of how things will look fifty years hence. Sometimes he may think us a nuisance; but at heart he is probably glad to have someone to attend to this long-term thinking for which he has not much time. It should be our constant aim to establish the closest co-operation with our Municipal Governments. Anyone who has seen a Convention of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities knows what a fine body of men it assembles.

And finally we should not be shy about pressing our views as to the aesthetic aspect of our towns and cities. We are a utilitarian people immersed in a stream of almost torrential national development. Some day we shall reach a more static condition, with vast population, wealth and prosperity, if no catastrophe comes to arrest our progress. In that day people may be glad that in the age of burgeoning factories and oil-wells and mines, somebody thought about public buildings and squares and parks and playgrounds. Every time we secure the establishment of an open space in a city, we leave our mark on the community for posterity.

I hope these few hasty thoughts may be for the good of CPAC. I hope we have a good year ahead of us. Our next step must be to get our goals more sharply defined.

**Sir Brian Dunfield is a Judge in the Supreme Court of Newfoundland and has been actively connected with planning and housing since 1942 and has served as Chairman of the St. John's Town Planning Commission since 1945.*

Utopia or Reality?

The following is a summary of the Quebec Regional Conference held in Quebec City, Sept. 30 to October 2nd.

It was with a definite objective in mind, that the theme for the Quebec Conference was chosen to be "Planning, Utopia or Reality".

The year previous, the beautiful piece of research and photography which Professor Spence-Sales put up for the conference in St. Jean, was meant to prove with the help of slides, that the Quebec heritage was a fact that should inspire the planner and which should be brought home to everyone. "What can we do?" was the question inevitably asked the one explaining the slides. In other words, it was found that the educational work carried on in previous years had reached a point where implementation was in demand. It was therefore decided to show this year, in a practical way, how the principles of planning could be applied.

In the opening address to the Conference, the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, Mr. Doucet, a member of CPAC, brought up the following points:

"It does seem to me", remarked Mr. Doucet, "that the era of the 'beautiful plan' has passed. It is no more in fashion to transfer into beautifully coloured drawings personal aspirations and dreams. Utopia can receive good publicity but common sense must reign. In a democratic country, planning will find its source in the desires, the wishes, the hopes, the fears, the needs, the aspirations of all". "It is easy to conceive" he continued "that a healthy practice of planning necessitates two converging forces: municipal administration with its planners, and a local group of citizens who scrutinize, debate, support or criticize the work of the official technicians. This constant support of the public is, in fact, essential to the point of making necessary the promotion of organizations whose sole object is to promote planning". "Unless I am mistaken" concluded the Deputy Minister, "that is the 'raison d'être' of CPAC with its local sections. We are here to-day, in the hope of learning more about the problems of planning, and possibly of going home with some answers. Great results stem from laborious studies, hopes often lost and unshakable tenacity."

The program consisted of four sessions of two hours each. The first session considered the social aspect of planning and a panel discussed the parish as a neighborhood unit.

Research in urban sociology parallels Planning in considering the local community as a remedy to urban ills. The Planner should think of the physical framework, either in the remodeling of old districts or in the planning of new neighborhoods so as to allow for development of parish life on a human scale, well set in a lively neighborhood.

The second session treated the economic aspect of planning and the panel was given over to the building industry. The builder is willing to go along with the planner but "there should be, as far as the housing problem is concerned, a more realistic collaboration between federal, provincial and municipal authorities. This mutual understanding aiming at a solution of the housing problem, should express itself in the laws".

The third session considered planning at the municipal level and the panel developed the steps to be taken by a land owner who wants to subdivide and the preparation needed to channel this to the advantage of the whole municipality by the local administration.

Finally models of local planning projects were exhibited and the planners responsible for them explained the problems that faced them and why they achieved the solution shown. This conference gave to the interested audience the occasion to hear and meet the new Minister of Municipal Affairs the Honourable Yves Prévost. Mr. Prévost who enjoys the distinction of teaching municipal law at Laval, is a former mayor well aware in practice of the problems of planning.

His speech rang a true sound to every planner when he recalled that he had no trouble using existing laws to plan in his town; the difficulty arose when trying to get the neighboring mayors to agree on some common problem. In regional planning, the Minister agreed, something could be done and he was listening with sympathy to suggestions. He mentioned the attempts on his part in the last few years to promote regional planning in Quebec. The great difficulties encountered were due to the diversity of opinion originating from different municipalities in the region in question. One solution, as a start, would be to have a deliberating body whose sole mission would be to bring together the studies made by the different municipalities. After a successful trial in this form, and a public opinion therefore prepared as much amongst municipal administrators as amongst the citizens, the deliberating body could be given a first share of jurisdiction which could be completed in time with justification.

Between sessions, the members of the Town Planning Institute of Canada who were present held an Executive Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was also held and the retiring president, Mr. H. V. Jackson, made some well observed remarks which are to be found elsewhere in this issue.

Sir Brian Dunfield, also featured herein, was elected president of the Association, and in that role, thanked the Minister in appreciated terms both in French and English.

Present at the head table beside the Honourable Prévost and Sir Brian Dunfield, were Mr. J. M. Doucet, Q.C., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs; Paul Béland, architect, presiding at the dinner; Jacques Simard, Executive Director of the Association; Mr. André Duval, Notary; Messrs. L. Z. Rousseau, dean of the Faculty of Forestry and Surveying; Burroughs Pelletier, Provincial Planning Department; Harry V. Jackson, past president, V. J. Kostka, Manitoba; C. C. Lindsay, Montreal; Eric Thrift, president TPIC; Pierre Camu, geographer, Ottawa; Professor H. S. Spence-Sales, Planning, McGill University; Rev. Father François Houtard, Sociologist, Brussels.

Most of the speeches and deliberations were tape recorded and will be published in both languages.

Sixth Regional Conference in B.C.

The following is a summary of the British Columbia Sixth Regional Conference held in Vancouver on October 1st and 2nd.

The Sixth Regional Conference held by the Community Planning Association of Canada, British Columbia Division, in conjunction with the Northwest Chapter of the American Institute of Planners, was well attended. An interesting visitor to this Conference was a planner well known in North America, as well as the United Kingdom in the person of Mr. James W. R. Adams, O.B.E., Past President of the Town Planning Institute of United Kingdom, President of the Institute of Landscape Architects and member of the Council of the Town and Country Planning Association of Great Britain. Mr. Adams spoke to a large audience at the University of British Columbia on the progress made in planning in the United Kingdom. He strongly stressed the need for the regional approach to planning in these days. "Tragic Toronto," he stated, shows results of failure to tackle the planning problem regionally in time. There was, however, still time in British Columbia in general and in Vancouver, New Westminster and the related areas to plan on a regional basis.

Mr. Ira M. Robinson, of the University of British Columbia, discussed the Conflict of Land Use in Planning for Industry. He said it is obvious that we need land on which to house our future population, to grow food, which is so essential to our area, as well as the Province as a whole and to do other things as well as to accommodate our new industries. It was not so much a question of which takes priority—they are all essential needs. It was rather a question of achieving an optimum balance among all these supposedly conflicting needs in the light of our future population growth and industrial development. Mr. Robinson said that the only way such a balance can be reached is for each municipality individually or in co-operation with the other municipalities, to determine first what share of the total estimated population growth and industrial development in Greater Vancouver it may expect to receive, and on the basis of these expectations, to estimate the total amount of land required for housing, community facilities and other essentials for living, as well as the amount of land for industry, in each municipality.

Mr. C. Henderson, Municipal Manager of Kitimat, spoke on the new town of Kitimat. Four basic factors determined the selection of Kitimat as the site for the new smelter plant:

(1) An abundant and economical supply of electrical energy. It takes 10 kilowatt-hours to produce one pound of aluminum.

(2) Proximity to a deep water harbour for receipt of raw materials and shipment of product. The principal one, Alumina, will come from Jamaica.

(3) A reasonably level, and suitably large site for the development of a town of up to 50,000 inhabitants. The four mile wide Kitimat Valley at the head of the Douglas Channel presents virtually the only suitable site for a town of any size on the entire B.C. coast from Vancouver North.

(4) Comparatively easy access up the Kitimat Valley to the hinterland and the main Northern line of the C.N.R.

Professor M. R. Wolfe of the Washington University, in speaking on Shopping Centres, stated that the Suburban shopping area, the new object of metropolitan pride, is not without its foibles. A new crop of zoning problems has arisen in the adjacent areas, not only concerned with further rezones for business, but for various other and sundry usages.

Professor P. Oberlander, in speaking on mixed residential uses and densities, said if we are going to build towns which will reflect the variety of our social structure in its income distribution and in its differing family needs, it must be done without lowering our standards of sunlight and air, as well as useful open space for the various recreational needs which are growing as our cities grow and as our lives become more complex. To withdraw from the problem of mixed residential development and hide behind strict rigid zoning, with its exclusive aspect, is to negate the concept of mixed urban society which is based on the idea of many different people living together.

Mr. G. Sutton Brown, Director of Planning for the City of Vancouver, in speaking on Planning Administration and the Planner, said that the Planning Department as now constituted has broadly two functions. In preparation of the Development or Master Plan, and with regard to less important but nevertheless positive matters it reports to Council through the Technical Planning Board. The Department is also responsible for the day-to-day administration of the zoning bylaw. The function of enforcing the zoning bylaw has been transferred from the Building Department to the Planning Department and in that regard directly responsible to Council.

Dr. J. Lewis Robinson, University of British Columbia, emphasized the danger in the trend of expanding residential settlements on to good agricultural land. The minimum amount of land needed to support a person with food is about 2½ acres and in the agricultural land of Lulu Island every year 100 to 200 acres of excellent dairy or truck garden land disappears into the non-productive classification of houses. The same trend can be found elsewhere such as the lower Fraser Valley, Saanich Peninsula, the Okanagan Valley, and Columbia River Valley, and he suggested that one of the remedies for this unhealthy situation could be zoning of agricultural land. We accept the principle that residential, commercial and industrial land should be zoned to protect it from encroachment but no one has bothered to protect the land that feeds us. He emphasized that British Columbia does not have unlimited good land in the proper places and that this continent is squandering much of its best land due to rapidly increasing population.

The Conference closed with a Bus Tour of various projects in the City, including British Pacific Properties, the Fraserview Housing Project, Little Mountain Housing Project and Shaughnessy. Mr. Geo. F. Fountain acted as the guide on this tour.

CPAC LOGBOOK

Welcome to the Ninth Division

The Community Planning Association of Canada is pleased to take this opportunity to welcome New Brunswick as the ninth Division of the Association.

The inauguration took place at a Meeting held in Saint John on September 15, 1953, with Mr. P. R. Fowler as the Chairman. Mr. J. A. Paterson of the Provincial Government promised the gathering the co-operation of the Government. He stated that the Division could call upon them at any time that assistance might be required. Mr. E. G. Allen, the new Director of Planning for the Province, was introduced to the Division.

The following were elected as officers for the year:

President:	E. A. Willis
Vice-President:	Miss M. L. Lynch
Secretary-Treasurer:	R. G. Likely
Directors:	H. C. Mott
	F. K. Rushton
	J. H. McClure
	A. Coombes
	R. A. Ross
	P. R. Fowler

The National Association will be watching with keen interest the first activities of this Division and wishes to express its willingness to assist in any way possible to assure its future success.

Following are the Annual Reports of Divisions

NEWFOUNDLAND DIVISION

The Newfoundland Division has, it is regretted, little to report save the circumstances of the last six months connected with its formation.

In February 1953, as a result of a circular letter sent out by the present Chairman, some 60 leading citizens of St. John's agreed to become Members of CPAC and an initial meeting was held in that month at which we adopted a Constitution and selected a temporary Committee. Despite very bad weather we had an attendance of the order of 40 members. A town planning film was shown.

In May our Annual Meeting was held and a Standing Committee appointed for 1953-54. On this occasion a discussion forum was conducted and another town planning film exhibited. Sir Brian Dunfield and Mr. Eric Cook, Q.C., were elected Councillors for the year.

As regards the West Coast Branch, the Chairman proceeded to Corner Brook in February last, and held a well attended meeting at which it was unanimously resolved to form a West Coast Branch. Unfortunately, the small committee to whom it had to be left to sign up new Members and organize let the matter drift. In the month of September, the Chairman being at Corner Brook on judicial business, availed of the opportunity to hold another meeting and get new organizers. The local Chairman now in charge is a person of much energy, a Town Councillor and the current Chairman of the Newfoundland Federation of Municipalities. The Corner Brook complex of four municipal units affords an admirable opportunity for a group, a fact which is fully recognized by the Members.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND DIVISION

On the whole, we are pleased to report that the Division itself was placed on a firm footing and in doing that, we were able to establish two new Branches at Charlottetown and Summerside. Many other contacts were made with other towns.

The Charlottetown Branch was organized under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. A. Creelman and some of the work carried out by this Branch is presented below. An Educational committee was set up and charged with all public relations, press and radio. Dr. Frank MacKinnon is the Chairman of this Committee. Through the courtesy of Col. K. S. Rogers of Station CFCY, we were able to secure six fifteen minute weekly broadcasts free of charge and these broadcasts were received very favourably.

A traffic committee was set up under the convenorship of J. F. Connolly and was charged with the study of traffic congestion, parking, fire hazards, etc. Members of this committee consisted of the Fire Marshal for the City, the Fire Marshal for the Province and the Chief of Police. A survey was conducted and this work will continue throughout the coming year.

Dr. Creelman was Convenor of the Beautification Committee and during the year was successful in organizing and carrying out a clean-up and paint-up week. Much work was accomplished in a campaign to have the approaches to the City beautified with the planting of new trees.

Your Provincial Chairman, in company with Mr. George Fraser, Supervisor of the P.E.I. Travel Bureau, Mr. R. L. Cotton of the Cotton Beautification Trust, and Mr. Lincoln Dewar, Secretary of the Federation of Agriculture, waited upon the Provincial Government with a view to having the approaches to the Province at Borden and Wood Islands beautified by trees and welcome signs. They were given a courteous reception and will submit to the Government a detailed plan this year.

Preliminary work was done in organizing a Branch in the town of Kensington and a public meeting was held with the Mayor, G. Waldron Darrach, as Chairman and some thirty-five citizens in attendance. They were very enthusiastic about forming a Branch and pointed out to the Committee an immediate problem that was causing them some concern. It had to deal with the construction of a new Federal Post Office Building which they felt would make a blind corner and a traffic hazard. Your Committee contacted the Federal member for Prince County and the Federal Department of Public Works, with the result that the site of the building was moved farther back thus eliminating any

danger. The people of the town were very grateful to see Community Planning in action and we shall have no difficulty in organizing a Branch there this year.

The Summerside Branch under the Convenorship of Dr. Henry Moyse, acted as an Advisory Board to the town council and examined all the town by-laws and suggested some changes.

During the month of May the annual meeting of the Association was held and this took the form of a dinner meeting and was attended by the Premier of the Province and over one hundred prominent citizens.

NOVA SCOTIA DIVISION

Eighteen months ago the Nova Scotia Division consisted of a small, almost unknown, group of enthusiastic people who saw a task to be done and set out to accomplish it. Because these people possessed considerable vision we have only achieved a small part of what we would wish to do. There is little doubt that as we progress our horizons will extend even further so that it is unlikely that we will ever achieve all that we would wish to do.

During the past year the Nova Scotia Division as such has been occupied in giving support to the Halifax Branch in its very active consideration of many important matters that are of vital interest to those who are anxious to assist in the improvement of living conditions for all our people.

Such matters as Slum Clearance, Low Rental Housing, Fairview Bottleneck, Zoning Regulations, Radio programs and other important matters have engaged the attention of our members with good effect.

Metropolitan Area planning is also beginning to be considered seriously as our communities in Nova Scotia are quickly spreading themselves over the country. In the Halifax area it is already becoming quite obvious that matters such as health, education, sanitation, as well as control of new building, call for supervision over a very wide area by a single authority in order to give uniformity of conditions and opportunity on as high a level as possible.

It is encouraging that our Annual Report this year is based on the work of the committees—committees which were set up a year ago, to concentrate on housing, traffic, and other phases of community planning in greater Halifax.

The Housing Committee made a detailed study of the type of code best suited to the needs of this City. It participated in several joint meetings at the invitation of the Public Housing Committee of City Council.

Our Committee on Slum Clearance and Redevelopment undertook first to define the scope of the problem and then to familiarize itself with the proposed solutions. Educational projects, including the preparation of a series of photographs on "Blighted areas" in this City, were carried out. One of the specific goals of our Branch and of particular concern to this Committee, the securing of action by City Council in carrying out a housing survey of a selected substandard housing area, has still to be realized.

The Traffic Committee has recommended a practical solution to the traffic problems arising from the City's entrances and exits at Fairview and Armdale.

The Maritime Conference held in Halifax on April 24th was a splendid effort and for the first time all four Maritime Provinces were represented.

We hope that more Branches of the Association may become organized in Nova Scotia in order that other centres may benefit by local organization, as we believe Halifax is benefitting.

QUEBEC DIVISION

The International Municipal Congress was held in Montreal, in September, under the auspices of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, which issued a well documented report entitled "Municipal and Intergovernmental Finance, 1930-1951". Distribution of taxation revenues was the main concern of the Congress which followed a study of the effect of urban growth on municipal finances undertaken in the 1952 Calgary Conference. "Municipal Government in Canada has been operating in a financial straight-jacket where there is no room to meet the backlog of unmet accumulated need for local public works or to meet current needs which accelerated urban growth and expansion are forcing on them."

At a meeting of the Montreal Chambre de Commerce, held to study methods of presenting briefs to the Tremblay Commission, appointed by the Provincial Government to study constitutional problems and taxation rights, Mayor Houde said that more people coming to Montreal but no more revenue left the City "holding the Bag."

A handsome Report and Proceedings has been published by the school of Architecture, McGill University on the training course and Conference on construction industry integration, held earlier this year. Reproductions are shown of the result of extensive discussions followed by research culminating in the building of a 3-bedroom section of a Row House for $4,062.29 not including cost of improved land and design services.

Besides distribution of St. Jean and Dixville Notch reports the Quebec Division has been very active with 13 meetings and over 60 visits to some 12 established sections.

In cooperation with some 55 other associations the Division is interested in a survey for slum clearance.

The County of Chambly is going ahead in its regional planning organization with a law setting it up being worked on for the next legislature. A meeting with the federal and provincial representatives was held whereby some knowledge was sought as to the eventual use of land that the St. Lawrence Waterways, as affecting the County, would bring about.

ONTARIO DIVISION

Members of CPAC will recall that a year ago the Annual Meeting of the National Association was held in Kingston in conjunction with the Eastern Ontario Regional Planning Conference. With the co-operation of the Ontario Government, the proceedings of the conference were published and distributed not only to members and those attending but to all Ontario planning boards, Ontario Land Surveyors and various governmental agencies.

Last autumn was also a time for action on the question of slum clearance and housing for Toronto's Regent Park. The CPAC actively promoted the project and acted as a co-ordinating agency in the distribution of information before the plebiscite was held. Happily a substantial majority of electors approved of extending the project.

During the early months of this year, plans and organization were formulated for holding two one-day conferences on "Housing for Elderly Persons". One conference was held in London in co-operation with the London City Council and the other conference took place at Kingston. Citizens, members of planning and social agencies and elected representatives participated in the conferences. Representatives of Central Mortage and Housing Corporation and of the Ontario Department of Public Welfare also took part in the programs.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Division was held in mid-June and Mr. F. G. Gardiner, Q.C., chairman of Metropolitan Toronto, was guest speaker. Approximately 450 persons heard Mr. Gardiner discuss the problems and operation of the new federated municipality.

The Toronto Branch has recently sponsored a one-day conference on the topic: "Open Space for Recreation in the Metropolitan Toronto Area". Mr. K. G. Hallenbeck, Director of the Clinton-Huron Metropolitan Authority (Parks and Conservation), Detroit, was the feature speaker.

Our Divisional Office is receiving an increasing number of inquiries from Planning Boards, Municipalities and Land Developers. It has been possible also to assist the Ontario Department of Planning and Development in a liaison capacity. Further to this, it has been the practice of the Ontario Division to present an annual brief to the Ontario Government. In the last brief it was recommended that:

1. Regional planning areas should be established;
2. Planning advisory services be made available to municipalities on a regional basis;
3. Municipalities be urged to implement their official plans;
4. Zoning procedure be brought under the Planning Act;
5. The Planning Act be simplified in its format;
6. That planning be made the direct responsibility of the municipal council.

The strength of the Ontario Division will steadily increase provided it is possible to increase field work activity with a view to integration with existing community groups and to hold periodic conferences on special topics.

MANITOBA DIVISION

In the past twelve months five general membership meetings were held and twelve meetings of the Executive and management committee. Thirty-three meetings of the Metropolitan Planning Commission and of the Winnipeg Town Planning Commission were attended by either the executive director or his associate.

The Division was pleased to have a short visit from Mr. Jackson, the National President, in October.

Three regional planning conferences were held in Brandon, Dauphin and Morden. Miss Kay O'Neil of the CBC gave a fifteen minute report on the Brandon Conference which was used later in condensed form over Trans-Canada Matinee. Miss O'Neil also held a fifteen minute radio interview with Eric Thrift over CBW.

An outline of twelve lectures on Planning was prepared for the director of the University Evening Institute.

Correspondence has been held regarding the formation of local planning committees or in replying to planning problems. During the past months the Division has been taking an active interest in zoning and has held numerous conferences with various groups of citizens in Greater Winnipeg in connection with requests for variations being made to the Zoning Board. This provided some opportunity for the citizens to express their opinions with respect to these variations. The Division has appeared as a delegation before the City's Health Committee, the Zoning Board and the Municipal and Public Utility Board in this connection.

The Division has been taking an active interest in the proposed housing scheme for Winnipeg and several conferences were held with various authorities. The Division's office has been of assistance to the Metropolitan Planning Commission in preparing fairly regular issues of Planning Notes. Copies of the Metropolitan Planning Commission's Annual Report were sent to all members.

Twenty copies of "Children and the City" were placed with kindergarten teachers in Winnipeg. Articles on planning were sent at various intervals to the daily and weekly newspapers in the province and an appreciable number of these have been printed. A film, "Homes in the Town" was shown on two occasions to members and interested people.

Free space was secured at the Brandon Exhibition for a CPAC exhibit, June 29 to July 3. Community Planning Week this year was held June 1 to 6.

ALBERTA DIVISION

The Divisional headquarters for Alberta were first set up in Calgary and remained there until January of 1953 when the offices were transferred to Edmonton. Mr. J. McCorkle of Medicine Hat was Chairman of the Division and Mr. G. M. Brown, Secretary for the first half of the year. At the Annual Meeting held in

Red Deer, June 12th and 13th, Mr. L. Gertler was elected Chairman for the new term and Mrs. W. A. Blench appointed Secretary.

Activities prior to early spring of 1953 were carried on almost solely on a Branch basis. In Calgary several meetings were held with outside organizations bringing planning to the forefront. In Edmonton regular monthly meetings have been held since February 1952, at which there has been a good representation of the Edmonton citizenry.

The Second Annual Divisional Conference highlighted activities of the year. It was held in Red Deer, Alberta, chosen as the central point between Calgary and Edmonton and intended to spark interest in CPAC in that city.

Several resolutions came out of the Conference, which have been or are in the process of being carried out at the present time.

The fall of 1952 and early spring of 1953 were devoted to the organization of Calgary Branch through the efforts of Mr. G. M. Brown and other interested persons in the Calgary district. Many small meetings were held with Ratepayers' Association, Home and School, University clubs, etc., to stimulate interest. The Branch's continuing efforts to broaden public understanding of community planning took the form of three well attended meetings in January and February.

The major project of the Branch was the sponsorship of a special two-day planning conference of Administrative Authorities which took place on April 17th and 18th.

The Hon. C. E. Gerhart, Minister of Municipal Affairs, spoke at a noon luncheon the second day of the conference. The conference was highly successful and in particular the high degree of audience participation was exceptional. The following resolution came out of the Calgary Conference which was later placed on the agenda of the CPAC Annual Divisional Meeting in Red Deer for consideration and support:

"Moved that the District Planning Commission, or some suitable committee, investigate the setting up of a Metropolitan Board to go into the problem of utilities, and standardized building codes, with a view to setting up an administrative area and machinery to cope with these problems. And also to investigate the financial problems attendant thereto."

Summer activities were devoted to preparation and display of the CPAC exhibit at the Calgary Stampede. The display attracted many interested people and with the assistance of Mr. W. A. Dempsey, who was on hand to answer questions concerning CPAC activities on a national basis, summer activities drew to a successful close.

A very active Executive has been elected to the Division this year and regular Divisional Executive meetings are being held to carry out the business of the Association. With the assistance and experience of the practicing planners of Alberta along with the interest shown in our work by all Branches of the professions and business, we look forward in Alberta to an increased interest in Community Planning in the future, as well as increased memberships in the Association.

BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION

In looking back over the activities of the British Columbia Division of the Community Planning Association of Canada, we are certain the impact of these activities has, without doubt, made some impression on the public mind. We can now see more clearly the results of the labors of those men and women who comprise the membership of the Community Planning Association of Canada.

The establishment of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning; the Planning Department at the City Hall, Vancouver; the "Bill" coming before the Legislature to control Ribbon Development on Provincial Highways; the development and administration of Garibaldi Park by the Parks and Recreation Division of the Provincial Government; the clearing of the Buttle dam site; the assurance by the Federal Government that it will co-operate with local authorities in the matter of zoning when erecting Federal buildings; the attendance and resolutions passed at conferences; the continued requests for the eight double sided panel exhibit throughout the Province; the interest in the exhibit housed each year at the Pacific National Exhibition; the requests from all over North America and from some cities in Europe for the mimeographed publication of talks given by members of the Community Planning Association of Canada; the request for speakers to address public and private meetings; the continued interest of the men and women who constitute the membership of the CPAC; the action jointly with other groups, all demonstrate we have had an impact on many matters of public interest.

Mr. Harry V. Jackson has, with other members, interviewed Provincial Government officials pertaining to CPAC matters at various times throughout the year.

A series of public lectures were given last Winter.

Through the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia, sixteen lectures have been arranged in co-operation with the CPAC. This course is entitled "Community Planning Today and Tomorrow".

Two students have benefitted through the scholarship fund established for the Post Graduate course in Town and Regional Planning.

Standing Committees are continuing their efforts on such matters as control of air pollution, the placing of utility wiring underground, legislation, subdivision control, objectives, high school text book and exhibits.

The Vancouver Branch has co-operated with the Vancouver Housing Association, particularly in the matter of the Little Mountain project which is now under construction.

We are grateful to the University of British Columbia for the many courtesies and help given to us and to those members of the faculty who are actively engaged on committees of our Association.

We also acknowledge with thanks the help of the Provincial Government of British Columbia through the Department of Municipal Affairs and the Division of Regional Planning and the cordial relationship that exists between us.

Press Digest

Grande Prairie, Alta.

Grande Prairie promises to have one of the biggest building years in the history of the South Peace River country, according to reports from across the district.

Residential and commercial construction is expected to hit new peaks as a continuing influx of new residents and businesses sparks the building boom.

Value of building across the district is expected to soar into the two to three million dollar bracket before the end of the year.

One of the healthiest signs of the growth of centres across the district is the number of new residences already under way or being contemplated.

Edmonton

Civic officials are planning to appeal to provincial town planning officials the proposed development of a satellite town about five miles east of the city limits, Mayor Hawrelak declared recently.

City officials have been informed by the provincial Municipal Affairs Department that an appeal is possible under provisions of the Town Planning Act. Government officials will inform the city later of the method for making the appeal.

It was explained that the planning commission's approval of the plan is subject to final adoption by provincial town planning authorities.

A report presented by the planning director for the commission, said a detailed sketch plan of Campbellton, the proposed development, does not meet town planning standards in several respects.

"An examination of the sketch submitted shows a deficiency in many or most points and further discussion with the applicant will be necessary," the report stated.

Paipoonge, Ontario

A planning board for the Municipality of Paipoonge, was named at a meeting of ratepayers recently.

Appointment of the board was the result of a letter received recently from the Hon. W. K. Warrender, Q.C., Minister of Planning and Development in which the municipality was designated as a planning area.

Saskatoon

Farmers consider the lack of all-weather roads their number one problem in Saskatchewan.

Farmers look for municipal roads to be made into a secondary highway system. The question is linked with the movement into towns and villages, the convenience of children to schools and the need for market roads.

The building of a road grid, as suggested by the municipal advisory commission, appears impractical unless financed by other than municipal monies.

Underground Wiring

One of the desires of most town planning enthusiasts is to remove the telephone poles in their own home town, although to few of them is it more than wishful thinking.

A program suggested in 1949 to eliminate overhead wiring in Central Toronto is one of the long term projects taken up by the Metropolitan Council. The present city policy provides that all wires be placed underground on any street extension or new street. Already the overhead wires have been stripped from more than 12 miles of downtown streets, but the cost of dealing with the 200 miles of city streets was estimated last year to be about $50,000,000.

Through the operation of a three member commission set up in 1911, Montreal has lead the way among Canadian cities to eliminate overhead wiring. More than 100 miles of underground wiring have been installed. One of the smaller cities to have gone ahead with the idea is Renfrew in the Ottawa Valley.

South Burnaby, B.C.

Central Park Garden Village, in South Burnaby, one of the first residential subdivisions of its type to be undertaken in Canada, was dedicated quite recently. More than one thousand dignitaries and neighbours attended afternoon and evening programs to celebrate its opening.

It is situated on a 140 acre site where 138 of an eventual 500 new, modern homes will be constructed in the first phase of a three-stage development which is scheduled for completion within 18 months.

Provision has been made in the first phase of the development for a new school and sports field facilities. The second stage of the project will comprise 150 home-sites and a colourful shopping centre in the north central section of the tract. The third and final stage will be the remainder of the 500 home-sites located in the northwest area.

Garden Village characteristics of the development will be carried out by sweeping crescent-style thoroughfares and specially landscaped entranceways throughout the entire site. Full advantage will be taken of the natural slope of the property and with the addition of terracing, practically every home-site will be provided with a view area.

Uranium City, Sask.

Uranium City is fast developing into one of the largest mining towns in Western Canada. It is on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, 450 miles northwest of Prince Albert. Goldfields, which was the hub of the goldrush in the 30's, is about 10 miles away.

The population of the new town is at present about 300, most of whom have moved up from Goldfields, but it is expected to more than triple this mark within the next few months.

Bushell, the Lake Port of the area, is the southern terminus for the road built by the federal and provincial governments. It is there the supplies may be landed from the railway at Waterways, Alberta, across Lake Athabaska.

Not far away is to be found the ultra modern housing development of the Eldorado property and this is in sharp contrast to the houses at Uranium. Many of these houses have been moved by the original members from Goldfields.

Lower Mainland, B.C.

A sweeping $65 million master plan charting the sewerage and drainage development of the sprawling Lower Mainland for the next 45 years was tabled recently before the Joint Sewerage Board.

The intensive program, work of more than four years of study and research by a three man board of experts, is aimed at keeping pace with an anticipated record expansion in the area to the year 2000.

It is designed to serve an anticipated population of 1,400,000, to provide those people and supporting industries with adequate sewerage and drainage facilities and to rid the area's beaches and waterfront resort developments of dangerous pollution.

The planners say their recommendations will provide an orderly, comprehensive long-range master plan of sewerage, sewage treatment and disposal for the entire area and would end pollution to English Bay, Vancouver Harbour and the Fraser.

It can be foreseen that such a project will arouse considerable controversy. All points of dispute and situations involved will have to be carefully studied by the planners.

Vancouver, B.C.

Fraserview, the Federal government's low rental housing development for veterans of the second world war, has needed no advertisement. Fourteen hundred families had to be turned away on the day that the homes were assigned. Over 1,000 houses have been built at a cost of $10,000,000 and are to be rented at $35.00 to $45.00 per month.

The present occupants have been chosen by a point system based on the length of service, war disability, number of dependents, etc.

The lucky ones who are now in residence describe it enthusiastically as "out of this world".

At the moment there does not appear to be any plan for enlarging Fraserview or starting a similar project.

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Press Digest

A Question in Quebec

Quebec is probably the only city in Canada where a man likes to consult the town planning commission before putting a new colour of paint on his house. Keeping up the old historic factors of the city which are the source of attraction to so many visitors every year and also treasured by many old Quebecers, is one of the aims and objects of Quebec's historical societies. Some 1,114 of the original 1,238 buildings that were standing when the British took over from the French 200 years ago are still there, even though partially transformed.

Quebec City is at the hub of vast industrial developments and cannot help but feel their pressure. There are people in Quebec who would like to take advantage of this and see the narrow streets widened and straightened and the old buildings replaced by ones that will brighten the working conditions of the people. But when an historic structure was demolished recently there were many protests. The Samuel de Champlain Society promises an archaeological research for the old sectors of Quebec and demands that there be no disturbance to the land.

The conflict between the old and the new will be a difficult one upon which to come to any sort of agreement, but it is being given consideration by many who are interested. So far no permits have been granted to put up a modern hotel or any other commercial establishment in historic Quebec.

Publications Noted

THE PLANNING OF INDUSTRIAL LOCATION by Peter Self, a lecturer in Public Administration at London School of Economics, formerly on the staff of The Economist. This is a 40 page booklet, the third in a series published by University of London Press. Available from the Planning Centre, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, London W.C. 2.

CITY PLANNING IN SOVIET RUSSIA by Maurice F. Parkins. This is a valuable summary of Soviet city planning in 250 pages. It is also an interesting example of how a trained technician is able to read between the lines of Russian documents to discover what is really happening. Available from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $6.00.

HOUSES 1953. The third supplement to the 1949 Housing Manual. A 60 page booklet put out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. This handbook shows economics in land and money which can be achieved by well co-ordinated design without drabness and monotony. Available from the U.K.I.O. Ottawa. 75c.

Publications Available from National Office

A CASE FOR SATELLITE TOWNS

This is a 24 page booklet advocating the satellite pattern and based on a presentation made by this Association to the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities at Calgary in June 1952. Copy free to Members; non-Members 25c.

HOW TO SUBDIVIDE

A 40 page handbook in four colours on the layout of housing developments, with 37 large diagrams and photos, giving a sound step-by-step method of subdivision including its financial advantages.
Price $1.00.

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WE'RE BUYING THE PLACE

States the case for getting full value out of the money that goes to build up cities and towns.

CPAC Newsletter

Mr. Stewart Fyfe,
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